

~~Knitting~~



Fresh Intelligence

FROM THE

COFFEE-HOUSE.



[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

FRESH INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE

COFFEE-HOUSE.

TOTHER night I slept into the Coffee-house, and again meeting my political Friend, we adjourned to a room, and renewing our former Subject, he said he could not but laugh at the simplicity of the Gentlemen who thought that Conveener B—d—e was actually grased, because, as they observed, so much mention was made of J—n L—f—y always under the Denomination of CONVEENER. This excited my curiosity to learn somewhat more of Mr L—f—y. Why, says my friend, you must know that he is head or Leader of two Incorporations, called Skinners and Furriers, and pray, said I, Where do they reside, for I never heard of any such Trades in Edinburgh?

I AM not at all surpris'd at your Question: These two Societies are compos'd of such as make and sell Leather Gloves and Breeches, in those little shops adjoining to the Churches, and of a few Skinners who live in the neighbourhood of the City, and prepare the Leather for their use. Of the latter, it seems J—n L—f—y is the principal; and by furnishing Leather to the Glovers and Breeches-makers, has them all very much under his command.

BUT is it possible for *one* man to preside in *two* Societies?

THE Truth is, These two *nominal* Incorporations are in fact but one Society; for any one of their members may be Deacon of either: Yet tho' they are all promiscuously named Skinners and Furriers, and meet in one hall, they are considered as two Incorporations, and consequently entitled to have two representatives in Council.

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THAT is really strange ! These Incorporations surely cannot consist of many, compared to the numerous Inhabitants of Edinburgh ; and will they, from their small number, find Twelve respectable and independent men, out of whom to elect Two Deacons ? Are they not thereby possessed of about a Sixteenth Share of the Administration of the City ?

CERTAINLY, Sir, and yet they would have more, altho' they already have so very much beyond their proportion ; for instead of twelve respectable and independent men, as you naturally suppose they ought to have, I doubt if they can produce above three. However, Mr L—f—y is never at a loss to make up his Leets with a dozen of such as, from their dependence on him, must oppose every measure of Council, and are therefore, with the usual propriety styled, independent patriots by their faction.

AND pray, What can be L—f—y's motive for such uniform and violent opposition to Council ?

SEVERAL reasons may be assigned, partly from natural disposition and partly from accidental circumstances. To give you some idea of both, about fifteen years ago, some of the inhabitants of Edinburgh were disappointed in the call of a popular Minister, and though Mr L—f—y had no concern in the matter, as he did not so much as reside in town, yet, from his natural restlessness, he became very active in the opposition, and so, by the convulsion of the times, got himself pushed into Council. Most opportunely for the malcontents, L—f—y was just such a man as they wanted. Few men of feeling and candour, however zealous they may be for a party, are fond of accepting a grasped chair. Mr L—f—y, however, gloried in taking the Gold-chain from the then Conveener, and is still so vain of the high dignity thus unexpectedly and ungenerously obtained, that, instead of endeavouring to bury the transaction in oblivion, after party rage had subsided, as might have been expected of such a professor of religion, he still makes a pompous parade of the TITLE in his MANIFESTOES, even to the eclipsing of the

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"worthy and respectable citizen," Conveener B. d. e. himself. This harsh measure, you may be sure, could not recommend him to the majority of the Council. You will not therefore be surprised that they did not give him a Gown. Two years he passed by the name of the Naked Conveener. A great indignity it seems could not be put upon him. This will sufficiently account for that gentleman and his representatives in Council joining every discontented faction in Edinburgh ever since. The deacons of the Skinners and Furriers you know appeared flaming Patriots at last General Election, even when P. s. d. t. himself, the ARCH-PATRIOT of the present times acted as a friend of Sir L. D.

But what society is this called Mary's Chapel?

THEY are the united Incorporations of Wrights and Masons. Mary's Chapel is the Hall where they convene. All Slaters, Glaziers, Plumbers, Painters, Coopers, &c. are incorporated with one or other of them. They also have two deacons, and because of many lucrative jobs obtained by their representatives while in Council, much contention often arises among them, who shall get in; and they who cannot get into Council, you may be sure, envy those who do. This makes the majority affiduous to render their deacons obnoxious to the Council, by binding them down as much as they can, to thwart every measure proposed therein, that the City's employments may be more generally shared among them; and I can assure you, it is chiefly for these reasons that there are more turbulent spirits among them than any of the other Incorporations; for

"Take away the loaves and fishes."

"They will never quarrel for empty dishes."

Are not the Hammermen as numerous and as turbulent as they? They are by far the most numerous Incorporation in the City, comprehending a vast variety of Trades, who assemble in another old Popish church, called Magdalen Chapel.

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They are much of the same spirit with their brethren of St. Mary's, and for the same public spirited causes too. Yet although they consist of about double the number of Mary's Chapel, and perhaps eight or nine times as many as the two Incorporations of Skinners and Furriers, they have only one Deacon. Why, truly I think, if that be the case, the Trades have some reason to insist upon an alteration of the sett. The want of an equal representation in Council, I suppose is one of their principal grievances.

You never was more out in your life, Sir. Do you think Conveener L—f—y, or the patriots of Mary's Chapel, are such fools, as to quit one inch of the power or influence that the present sett gives them. No, no, they know better things. All they want, is, to alter those parts of the sett which stand in the way of their insatiable ambition. What is in their favour they will find no fault with, take my word for it.

What sort of people are the Bakers? They are a pretty numerous Incorporation, and have a considerable number of decent respectable members. Not having the same bone of contention as the members of the Chapels, they observe more decorum; and I hear have resented, with becoming spirit, the abuse thrown on their Representative by the Congress.

Are not the Surgeons one of your Incorporations too? Their superior education will surely preserve them from those indiscretions, that disgrace men who have not the same advantage. None of these gentlemen, I suppose, will engage in City Politics?

You are quite mistaken my friend; they have not escaped the infection. Some of them are as madly zealous for what they call the cause of Liberty, as any Mulciber in Magdalen's Chapel. Is it possible that any of these gentlemen can demean themselves, on their Society, so far, as to become the dupes of a man who affronted their whole body, by grasping their Representative when CONVEENER?

WHY,

more wealthy. Where then shall we find this boasted independency. Were it not for that power of shortening the Leets, lodged in the Council by the Set of the city, the few opulent members in each society would openly lord it over the rest.

Your observation is just; and as wisdom, candour and honesty are not always the attendants of wealth, it is but reasonable, that the more worthy, though perhaps poorer tradesmen, should also enjoy their share in the administration. I see then that the rich, under the pretence of Liberty to the Trades are only seeking greater power to themselves.

INDEED it is somewhat surprising that the inferior members of the incorporations should not see through the mask; but the bait of Liberty is always alluring (for all mankind love to be free) although in seeking an enlargement of Liberty, they are often involved in more abject Slavery. The Set of the City was last framed by that able Statesman Lord Islay; an equal distribution of power is diffused by it through the whole community, to maintain peace, and prevent, as far as possible, the many abuses that would otherwise ensue. The evils attending Poll-elections are well known in this country, and still more in England; the bare mention of them is sufficient to make any citizen of Edinburgh, who is a man of common sense, thankful for the happy constitution under which he lives. Agreeable to this constitution, the old Merchant Council and Trades Council, in conjunction, have, by the shortening of the Leets, some share of the election of the new Trades Council, who, in return, have, together with the old Merchant Council, an unrestricted power in the election of the new Merchant Council, in which even their extraordinary Deacons have an equal Vote with the Lord Provost; and this balance of power in the City, may, in some degree, be compared to that excellent political balance, which deservedly renders the constitution of the BRITISH EMPIRE the admiration of the world.



